

Q509. de 7.9

GREAT-BRITAIN'S MEMORIAL

AGAINST

The Pretender

James Francis Edward, etc.

AND

POPERY.

[*Samuel Chandler*]

*Hi quoque qui nomen de religione superbum
Usurpant, quanquam sanctis à patribus ortos
Se jactent, ovium molli sub vellere fraudes
Mente Lycaonias servant, et sanguine sordent.
Quod speciem virtutis habet, scelus omne colorat.*

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Great-Britain's Memorial,

AGAINST

The PRETENDER and POPERY.

*Dear Countrymen, Fellow Protestants,
and Christians,*

AS these Kingdoms are now invaded by the Pretender's eldest Son, for the settling his Father on the Throne, let me conjure you by all that is sacred and dear to you, seriously to consider what will be the Consequence, if this Invasion should become successful, and the Pretender should be suffered to establish himself in the Government, and become your King.

You cannot forget that he is, or *would be thought*, the Son of that unhappy Prince, King James II. claims the Crown from him, *as his Property*, by hereditary and *indefeasible Right*; hath *from his Infancy been bred up* in the *Papish* Religion, hath never so much as *pretended himself* to be a Protestant, and hath for many Years lived at Rome, the Seat of Idolatry and Tyranny, under the Protection of the Pope himself, and *been maintained* in Part by his Bounty; and who must therefore, in Gratitude as well as Principle, be ready to oblige and submit to the Orders and Decrees of the Pope, and especially those for promoting and establishing the *Papish* Religion.

If therefore the Pretender be admitted to the Possession of these Kingdoms, he will come a determined *Papist*, and with a *natural fixed Hatred* to our Religion and Liberties. If he *prevails by Force* and Conquest, as he is now attempting to do, the same Power that brings him in, will be employed for *the certain and immediate* Destruction of both, and kept up for his

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own Security, and to finish and perpetuate our Misery and Ruin.

What are *the Instruments* employed by *the Invader* to accomplish his *Design of Conquest* on these Kingdoms? Are they not *Scotch Highlanders*, *wild* and uncultivated *Banditti*; all bred up in Popish Principles, and prepared by Nature and Education, and Religion, to commit all Sorts of Outrages upon your Persons, Families, and Estates? Have they not, since their Insurrection in Favour of the Pretender, plundered and robbed Cities, Towns, and Villages, Noblemens Palaces, and Gentlemens Houses, of Money, Goods, Arms, Horses, Corn, and whatever they could lay their Hands on; murdered many in the Wantonness of their Insolence, even *in cool Blood*, and committed Rapes on the Wives and Daughters of others, without Fear and Punishment?

Who are the *Friends*, *Allies*, and *Confederates* of this Pretender to the Crown and Kingdom? The Pope gives him *his solemn Benediction*, as an obedient Son of his Church. The *French* and *Spaniards*, who hate us, as *Englishmen* and Protestants, *with a mortal Hatred*, have supplied him with Money, Arms and Ammunition, with Officers and Men, and have been the principal Instruments in scheming, beginning, and carrying on this Expedition against us; without whose Orders *the Strippling* that heads it durst not have made it, and without whose Aid and Assistance he could not.

But what have we not to fear as *Englishmen* and Protestants, if conquer'd by *Frenchmen* and *Spaniards*; all *born and bred Slaves*, perfidious, bigotted cruel Papists, and who by the most execrable Methods have labour'd the Extirpation of the Protestant Religion out of their respective Countries; who LONG to have the Pleasure of extirpating it out of ours, and would sport themselves with our Miseries, and see us, as Hereticks, dying under the most dreadful Tortures, with infinite Satisfaction and Delight?

If you should be prevailed on to admit him in a more peaceable Way, which now is impossible, all the Forces of the Kingdom being prepared to oppose him,
yet

against the Pretender and Popery.

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yet if you should admit him *upon Terms*, what Security can he give you for your Religion and Liberties? Supposing he makes you the *most solemn Promises*, and confirms them by a *thousand Oaths*; as a Papist 'tis not so much as in his Power to perform them: No, not tho' he may have a real Intention to do it, and be in himself a Person of *great natural Honour*, Compassion, and Humanity, and in his own Judgment inclined to Forbearance and Toleration. Because *his Judgment and Conscience is subject*, by his Religion, to the Determinations of his Church, and that Church hath *solemnly condemned* all Toleration of Hereticks.

We have had two very remarkable Instances amongst ourselves, what Kind of Regard Popish Princes pay to their Promises and Oaths. Queen Mary promised the Protestants of *Suffolk and Norfolk*, that *she would receive Religion in the State in which 'twas settled by King Edward VI. as she found it; reserving only to herself the Liberty of professing her own.* And when they put her afterwards in mind of this Promise, she rejected their Petition with great Haughtiness, and told them, *Subjects were not to controul the Actions of their Sovereign*; and one of their Number was pillory'd, for being too free in his Remonstrance. And though she afterwards declared in Council, that *she would use no Force upon Conscience in Affairs of Religion*, yet she soon imprisoned the Protestant Bishops, reconciled (as 'twas called) her Kingdoms to the Pope, and revived all the Statutes of Destruction and Murther against her Protestant Subjects.

When King James II. came to the Crown, he declared to his Privy-Council, that *he would make it his Endeavour to preserve the Government both in Church and State, as it was then by Law established, and always take care to defend and support the Church of England.* He afterwards confirmed this Declaration to his first Parliament, and renewed it again upon Monmouth's Invasion. And yet throughout his short Reign he invariably pursued these two Projects, *The establishing an arbitrary Government, and the Destruction of the Protestant Religion*; and that with a Fury that had no

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Prudence to guide it, and which, under Providence, was one Mean to disappoint and destroy his own Design.

And in these Things these two Princes acted *in the true Character* of Papists, and as obedient Children to *their holy Mother*, the Church of Rome: For I will now shew you, from *the most authentick Evidence*, and such as no Papist shall be able to deny, *viz.* from their own *Collection of Canon Laws*, published by Order of Pope Gregory XIII. which he forbids all Addition to, Alteration and Perversion of, commands to be kept perpetually intire and uncorrupt, and recommends to the Faithful as a Means to keep them in the right Catholick Faith: I say from hence, and the Decrees of their own approved Councils, I will prove,

First, That the most sacred Laws of the Church of Rome oblige all Kings and Princes to exterminate, by all Manner of Methods, their Heretical Subjects, even though they have bound themselves by Oath to the contrary; and then shew,

Secondly, That this hath been their constant Practice wherever they have had Opportunity and Power.

First I am to demonstrate, that the *most sacred Laws* of the Church of Rome oblige all Kings, Princes and States, *to exterminate*, by all Manner of Methods, their Heretical Subjects. Here I would have you, Fellow-Protestants, observe, that *Herefy*, in the Judgement of the Church of Rome, is every Thing that is contrary to the Doctrine taught by the Pope, or the *Romish Church*. For this Reason that Church is distinguished by the Name of *the Roman Catholick*, because the *Roman Pope* is *the Head* of it, and his Decrees in Religion are looked on, and submitted to, *as absolutely infallible*, and no more to be dispensed with and contradicted, than the Decisions of the inspired Apostles themselves. For,

Decretal.
Bon. VIII.
Dist. 19. c. 2.
Ibid. c. 4.

1. Pope Agatho ordained: *All the Sanctions of the Apostolick See are to be received, as though confirmed by the Voice of the divine Peter himself.*

2. Pope Stephen ordained: *Since the Holy Roman Church is proposed as a Looking-glass or Exemplar;*

emplar; whatever that appoints, whatever it ordains, is perpetually and WITHOUT CONTRADICTION to be observed by all.

3. Pope Gelasius ordained: *The Holy Roman Ibid. Distinc.*
Catholick and Apostolick Church is exalted above 21. c. 3.
all other Churches by the Evangelical Voice of our Lord
and Saviour. Therefore the Roman Church, the See
of the Apostle Peter, is the Chief, not having Spot and
Wrinkle or any such thing.

4. Pope Boniface ordained: ' If the Pope, negli- Ibid. Distinc.
' gent of his own and his Brothers Salvation, be 40. c. 6.
' found unprofitable and remiss in his Duty, and so
' silent as to what is good, as that he be hurtful to
' himself and all others,' and draws with him innumer-
able People by Troops in Slavery to Hell, there to be beaten
with him with many Stripes to all Eternity: ' Let no
' mortal Man presume to reprove his Faults, because
' he who is to judge all, is to be judged by no one.

5. Pope Nicholas I. decreed: *Whosoever endeavours Ibid. Distinc.*
to take away the Privilege delivered to the Roman 22. c. 1.
Church, by him who is the Chief Head of all the
Churches, this Person undoubtedly falls into Heresy; for
he violates the Faith, who acts in any thing against her
who is the Mother of the Faith.

The Penalties she hath ordained for the Punishment
of Heresy are these.

Excommunication.

1. Adrian, the Pope, decreed: We ordain by a ge- Decret. 2.
neral Decree, That *Whosoever of the Kings, or Bishops, or Pars. Caus.*
great Men shall believe or permit that the Censure of the 25. Quæst.
Decrees of the Roman Pontifs, may be, or be in any thing vio- 1. c. 11.
lated, shall be an EXECRABLE ANATHEMA, and as a Pre-
varicator in the Catholick Faith, be always guilty before
God.

2. Pope Nicolaus decreed, presiding in an universal Ibid. Caus.
Synod of Rome: *If any one shall condemn the Opinions, 26. Quæst.*
Commands, Prohibitions or Decrees wholsomely published 2. c. 18.
by the Prelate of the Apostolick Sec, concerning the Dis-
cipline of the Catholick Faith, for the Correction of the
Faithful, for the Amendment of the Wicked, or for the
Prevention of imminent or future Evil, let him be ANA-
THEMA.

3. Pope

Decret. Greg.
l. 5. Tit. 39.
c. 49.

3. Pope Honorius III. *We excommunicate all Hereticks of what Sex, of whatsoever Name, together with their Receivers and Defenders.*

7. Decret.
l. 5. Tit. 3.
c. 9.

4. Pope Paul IV. 'Upon mature Deliberation had with our venerable Brethren, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, and with their unanimous Consent, we do, by our Apostolick Authority,'
" approve, renew, will and decree to be in ever fresh
" Vigour and Observance, all and singular Sentences,
" Censures and Penalties, of Excommunication, Suspension, Interdict and Deprivation, or any others,
" laid by any of the Roman Pontifs, our Predecessors,
" or who were esteemed such, &c. against Hereticks or Schismatics. And moreover we Will and Decree,
" That whosoever shall be found, or confess, or be convicted to have deviated from the Catholick Faith,
" or have fallen into any Heresy, or to have incurred or excited any Schism, or who hereafter shall thus deviate, &c. or confess, or be convicted thus to have deviated, &c. of whatsoever State, Degree, Order, Condition or Preheminence they may be, tho' they may shine with the Episcopal, Archiepiscopal, Patriarchal, Primatial, or any greater Ecclesiastical Dignity, or with the Honour of the Cardinalate, or the Office of Apostolic Legate, perpetual or temporary, wherever it be; or with any worldly Honour, even of Count, Baron, Marquis and Duke, or with the Royal and Imperial Authority and Excellence, every such Person shall incur the foresaid Sentences, Censures and Penalties.

Being thus excommunicated, Hereticks, with their Receivers and Favourers, are exposed to the most certain, exemplary, universal and unalterable Destruction.

Decret. 2.
ars. Caus.
3. Quæst.
c. 43, 44.

1. Pope Pelagius ordains: *Esteem it no Sin to oppress such Men, viz. who contemn the Apostolick See. For this is enjoined by divine and human Laws, that such as are divided from the Unity of the Church, and wickedly disturb its Peace, should be suppressed by the secular Powers; nor can you offer a nobler Sacrifice to God, than by restraining such with a competent Vigour.*

2. Pope

against the Pretender and Popery.

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2. Pope Gregory ordains: *That the Enemies of the Lord's Church should be opposed with all Vigour, both of Mind and Body, and that Princes ought to fight the ecclesiastical Battles valiantly, as the Warriors of the Lord, and to suppress their Endeavours, and bring their proud Necks to the Yoke of Rectitude.* *Ibid. Caus. 23. Quæst. 4. c. 48.*

3. Pope Urban II. decreed: *We do not esteem those as Murderers, who fired with a Zeal for the Catholick Mother, against Hereticks, may happen to kill any of them.* *Ibid. Caus. 23. Quæst. 5. c. 47.*

4. Pope Leo IV. ordained: *Laying aside all Fear and Terror, endeavour to behave manfully against the Enemies of the Holy Faith, and the Adversaries of all Religions. For God knows, that if any of you shall die for the Truth of the Faith, and the Defence of Christians, he shall obtain the heavenly Reward.* *Ibid. Quæst. 8. c. 9.*

5. Paul IV. ordained: "That all and singular Bishops, Archbishops, Patriarchs, Primates, Cardinals, Legates, Earls, Barons, Marquises, Dukes, Kings and Emperors, that fall into Heresy or Schism, and shall confess it or be convicted of it, shall not only be excommunicated, but farther be, *ipso facto*, without farther Process of Law, altogether, wholly and perpetually deprived of their Orders, Cathedral, Metropolitan, Patriarchal and Primatial Churches, the Honour of the Cardinalate, the Office of Legate in every Sort, their active and passive Vote, and all Authority, their Monasteries, Benefices, and Ecclesiastical Offices, with Cure or without it, secular or regular of every Order, of all Fruits, Returns and Incomes, and of their Earldoms, Baronies, Marquisates, Dukedoms, Kingdoms, and Empires; and shall be deemed ever after unfit for them, and incapable of them, and shall be looked on as relapsed and subverted to all Intents and Purposes, as though they had before judicially and publickly abjured such Heresy, nor shall they ever after be restored to their former State, but shall moreover be left to the secular Power to be punished with due Animadversion, unless they give proper Signs of Penitence," and

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“ and then, thro’ the Benignity and Clemency of the
 “ Holy See, they shall be allowed to be thrust into some
 “ Monastery, or other fit Place, there to do perpetual
 “ Penance with the Bread and Water of Affliction ;
 “ and as such let them be avoided by all Persons of
 “ every State and Condition whatsoever, and become
 “ destitute of every kind of Comfort that Humanity
 “ itself can afford them.

7. Decret.
 l. 5. Tit. 3.
 c. 1.

6. The Emperor *Frederick II.* published a most dreadfully severe Decree against all Hereticks, ordaining that Hereticks, ‘ under whatsoever Name they
 ‘ may be ranked, and wheresoever, throughout the
 ‘ Empire they should be condemned by the Church,
 ‘ should be assigned over to the secular Power, and
 ‘ punished with due Animadversion ; that, if through
 ‘ fear they returned to the Faith, they should do Penance
 ‘ perpetually in Jail, that all should be obliged to
 ‘ apprehend them at the Order of the Inquisitors, and
 ‘ detain them in Jail, till being condemned by the ecclesiastical
 ‘ Censure, they should be *destroyed by a damnable*
 ‘ *Death.* He ordered also to be punished in the same
 ‘ Manner, all their Advocates and Defenders. He
 ‘ removed from them all Benefit of Proclamation
 ‘ and Appeal, being willing that every Sprout of
 ‘ heretical Pravity should *by all Manner of Ways be*
 ‘ *exterminated from the Bounds of the Empire.* He deprived
 ‘ also the Heirs and Posterity of Hereticks, their Favourers
 ‘ and Advocates, to the second Generation, of all temporal
 ‘ Benefices, and publick Offices and Honours. He farther
 ‘ excited Children to accuse their Parents, by promising them
 ‘ Immunity from these Penalties.’ This bloody Constitution
 Pope *Innocent IV.* inserted intire into one of his own Bulls,
 and ordained that it should be observed, and that the
 Processes against Heresy should be carried on according to the
 Tenor of it.

Damnabili
 Morte.

Ibid.

7. It should be farther observed, that the Inquisition, whose peculiar Office it is to *extirpate Hereticks*, and punish them with Tortures and Death, and which prevails in *Italy, Spain, and Portugal*, was erected by the Popes, confirmed by their Authority, the Inquisitors

fitors named by them, and independently even on their Kings and Princes, receive and exercise their Authority and Power from them. *Bonifa. e VIII. ordain-* 6. *Decret. l. 5.*
 ed: ' That if any Temporal Powers, or Lords, shall *Tit. 2. c. 18.*
 ' presumptuously oppose themselves to the Affair of the
 ' Faith, belonging to the Bishop or Inquisitor, or shall
 ' by any means hinder it, or shall aid, or counsel, or
 ' favour the Hindrance of it, they shall be struck with
 ' the Sword of Excommunication, which whoever lies
 ' under for one Year, shall be condemn'd as an He-
 ' retick.

8. And this Authority of the Popes hath been confirmed by many Popish Councils, and especially by what they call their last *general Council*, that of *Trent*; who in their 25th Session ordain: That *all and singular Matters, relating to the Reformation of Manners and ecclesiastical Discipline, that have been decreed by that Council, shall be, and understood to be so decreed, as always to preserve safe the Authority of the Apostolick See.* In their Acclamations at breaking up of the Council, they stiled the then Pope, *Pius IV. the most blessed Pope, our Lord, and Pontiff of the holy universal Church*; and in the same 25th Session, *Dec. 4.* they decree, that *all Pastors, as good Soldiers, should commend to all the Faithful, all those Things, which the Holy Roman Church, the Mother and Mistress of all Churches, should ordain.* In the same Session, under the Decree of *Reformation*, they decree and ordain, that *the sacred Canons, all the general Councils, and all other apostolical Sanctions, in favour of ecclesiastical Persons, ecclesiastical Liberty, and published against the Violators thereof, which they renew by this very Decree, should be exactly observed by all.* By this Decree they gave a Sanction to all the tyrannical Claims and persecuting Bulls of the preceding Popes.

Just before this Council broke up, which, throughout every Session, had played every thing into the Hands of the Popes, they piously cried out: *Damnation to all Hereticks, Damnation, Damnation*; and ordered all Ecclesiasticks to observe all that the Synod had decreed, to promise and profess true Obedience to the chief
 Pontiff

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Pontiff of Rome, and publickly to detest and anathematise all Heresies, under Pain of being punished according to the sacred Canons. They farther admonished the secular Princes of their Duty, to be Protectors of the holy Faith and the Church, and to yield due Observance to the sacred Constitutions of the chief Pontiffs and Councils, and that they would not permit the ecclesiastical Laws to be injured by any Barons, Rulers, Temporal Lords and Magistrates; but that they would animadvert severely on those who should hinder the ecclesiastical Liberty, Immunity, or Jurisdiction.

And that no secular Power, Form of Government, Constitution, Custom, Law, Obligation, or Oath, may prevent the good Work of extirpating Hereticks, the Church of Rome hath taken abundant and effectual Care. For,

*Decret. p. 1.
Disposit.
22. c. 22.*

1. She declares her own Power to be Universal and Divine, and the Pope to be a God.

(1.) Thus Pope Nicholas II. "He only founded the Church of Rome, and built it on the Rock of Faith, who committed to the blessed Porter of eternal Life, the Rights of the Empire both of Heaven and Earth.

*Extravag.
Commun.
l. 1. Tit 8.
c. 1.*

(2.) Boniface VIII. "If the earthly Power errs, he shall be judged by the spiritual Power. But if the supreme spiritual Power errs, it can be judged by God only and not by Man. And this Authority tho' given to a Man, and exercised by a Man, is not Human, but rather Divine.

*Decret. 1.
Par. Disposit.
96. c. 7.*

(3.) Nicholas I. "It is demonstrated evidently enough, that the Pontiff can neither in the least be bound or loosed by the secular Power, who it appears was called by that pious Prince Constantine, God; nor that God can be judged by Men is manifest.

2. In Consequence of this Divine Power, she declares all earthly, secular Powers to be subject to her, and the temporal Sword to be wholly at her Direction.

*Decret. Par.
1. Disposit. 10.
c. 1.*

(1.) Thus Pope Nicholas I. "The Imperial Laws, which the Church uses against Hereticks, frequently against Tyrants, and all bad Persons, we assert can infer

“ infer no Prejudice to the Evangelical, Apostolical,
 “ and Canonical Decrees, to which they are to be
 “ postponed.

(2.) *Boniface VIII.* “ Both the Swords are in *Extravag.*
 “ the Church’s Power, viz. the spiritual and material *Commun. l. 1.*
 “ Sword. This is to be used for the Church, that by *Tit. 8. c. 1.*
 “ the Church. That is in the Hand of the Priest,
 “ this in the Hand of the King and Soldiers, but at
 “ the Beck and Pleasure of the Priest. Furthermore we
 “ declare, say, decree and pronounce, that it is ne-
 “ cessary to Salvation, that every human Creature be
 “ subject to the Roman Pontiff. -

3. As she thus declares all secular Powers subject
 to her Controul, she farther pronounces void, and ab-
 rogates every Law, Custom, Constitution, and every
 thing that contradicts her Decrees, and hinders what
 she calls the Ecclesiastical Liberty or Jurisdiction, and
 particularly that of persecuting Hereticks.

(1.) Thus Pope *Felix.* “ Constitutions against the *Decret. 1.*
 “ Canons and Decrees of the Roman Prelates are of *Dist. 10. c. 4.*
 “ no Validity.

(2.) Pope *Nicholas I.* “ Let nothing ordained by *Dist. 11. c. 2.*
 “ the Rulers of this See, with full Authority, be re-
 “ moved thro’ Occasion of any Custom to the contrary.

(3.) Pope *Marcellinus.* “ Nothing shall stand that *Decret. l. 2.*
 “ is done contrary to the Constitution of the Doctrine *Caus. 25.*
 “ of the Apostles or their Successors. And what is *c. 8.*
 “ done by Infidels or Hereticks, shall be absolutely
 “ void.

(4.) *Honorius III.* “ We excommunicate all He- *Decret.*
 “ reticks of both Sexes, under whatever Name, their *Greg. l. 5.*
 “ Favourers, Receivers and Defenders. And more- *Tit. 39.*
 “ over, all who shall cause to be observed any Statutes, *c. 49.*
 “ Edicts and Customs introduced contrary to the
 “ Liberty of the Church. Also we excommunicate
 “ the Makers and Writers of such Statutes, and all
 “ Powers, Consuls, Rulers, and Counsellors of Places,
 “ where such Statutes and Customs shall be published
 “ or kept. As also those who shall presume to judge
 “ according to them, or publicly record such Judg-
 “ ments.

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6. Decret.

1. 5. Tit. 2.

c. 9.

(5.) Urban IV. decreed: "No Statute of any City, Town or other Place, by which the Inquisition of heretical Pravity, directly or indirectly, shall be hinder'd or in any wise retarded, shall be of any Validity. And if in any Place there be any such Statute, we decree that such Lords, Temporal Powers, &c. shall be compelled by Ecclesiastical Censure, wholly to revoke it, or so moderate it, as that it shall no farther obstruct the Process of the Inquisition." And,

4. That Oaths themselves may be no Hindrance to the carrying on the good Work of Persecution, she claims to herself a Power to absolve from all Oaths, and hath actually absolved all Persons from their Oaths made to Hereticks and excommunicated Persons.

7. Decret.

1. 3. Tit. 10.

(1.) Nicholas III. hath settled this Affair by a very dextrous Piece of Casuistry. He had observed, that the Oaths taken in many Cities by the Magistrates upon their Admission into Office, were unlawful, and contrary to the Ecclesiastical Liberty. And therefore, "to prevent any occasion of Sin in those who took such Oaths, he decreed, That though they were contrary to the Ecclesiastical Liberty, yet that the Intention of them should be understood to be referred only to such Things as were consistent with that Liberty," declaring that Oaths made, or to be made, and conceived in any general Manner whatsoever, or under any Form of Words, should be extended only to Things lawful, and consistent with the Ecclesiastical Liberty, and that no Persons by their Oaths should be bound to any thing farther.

Id. *ibid.*

(2.) Gregory XIII. renewed and confirmed this Decree of Nicholas, "commanding it to be inviolably observed, and that no Persons Ecclesiastical or Temporal, should take any unlawful Oaths, or contrary to the Ecclesiastical Liberty, or the Decrees of the Council of Trent;" declaring null and void whatever hath been by any Persons whatsoever, knowingly or ignorantly, hitherto attempted, or shall happen hereafter to be attempted to the contrary.

(3.) Before either of these Popes, Gregory VII. presiding

presiding in a Synod at Rome, decreed: " We, pre-Decret. l. 2.
 " serving the Statutes of our Holy Predecessors, ab-Caus. 15.
 " solve from their Oaths, by our Apostolick Authority, Quæst. 6. c. 4.
 " those who are bound by their Faith or Oath to such
 " as are excommunicated, and absolutely prohibit them from
 " paying any Fidelity to them, till they give Satisfaction.

(4.) 'Tis well known that the Council of Constance, held in the fifteenth Century, made this Canon: This holy Synod declares, that *whatever safe Conduct be granted by the Emperor, Kings, or other secular Princes, to Hereticks, or Persons defamed for Heresy, by whatever Bond they shall bind themselves; no Prejudice shall arise or Hindrance be made, or ought to be made, so as that, notwithstanding the said safe Conduct, it shall not be lawful for the proper ecclesiastical Judge, to make Inquisition concerning the Errors of such Persons, and otherwise to proceed regularly against them, and to punish them, as far as in Justice they ought, if they obstinately refuse to revoke their Errors; even although trusting to such safe Conduct they come to the Place of Judgment, and otherwise would not have come.* And accordingly John Hus, though he had the safe Conduct of the Emperor Sigismund, and came to the Council on the Faith of it, was imprisoned, tried, condemned, and burnt, in spite of it, for pretended Heresy.

(5.) And finally, agreeable to this Decree of the Clem. XI. Council, Pope Clement XI. cancels all Promises and Epist. et Bre-
 Oaths made in favour of Protestants; declaring them null via. fol.
 and void, whenever they are prejudicial in any Manner to Romæ 1724.
 the Catholick Faith, the Salvation of Souls, or to any tom. 2. p. 179.
 Rights of the Church whatsoever; even though such Engagements have been often ratified and confirmed by Oath.

5. Lastly, She obliges all secular Powers, whatsoever, under Penalty of Excommunication, and being condemned as Hereticks, to put to death, without delay, all such as are condemned for Heresy.

Boniface VIII. decreed: " That the Business of 6. Decret.
 " the Inquisition against heretical Pravity may prosper l. 5. Tit. 2.
 " to the Glory of God, and the Increase of the c. 18.
 " Faith, we require and admonish all secular Powers,
 " and temporal Lords, and Governors of Provinces,
 B 2 " Cities,

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“ Cities, &c. of whatsoever Dignity, Office, or
 “ Name, that as they would be esteemed and accounted
 “ faithful, they the aforesaid temporal Powers, &c.
 “ do receive such Persons as are condemned by the
 “ Bishops, &c. for Heresy, and left to them, and do
 “ *without delay, punish them*, with due Animadversion,
 “ notwithstanding any Proclamations or Appeals that
 “ they may make; under Penalty of Excommunica-
 “ tion and being condemned as Hereticks.

Secondly, As this is *the Doctrine* universally of the Church of Rome, *their Practice* hath been exactly agreeable to it, and they have never scrupled to authorize, and perpetrate the most execrable Cruelties on those they call Hereticks, whenever they had it in their Power so to do. Innumerable Instances might be produced. I shall select some few remarkable ones, that I desire you will keep in perpetual Remembrance.

1. In the Reign of our *Henry IV.* the cruel Statute *Ex Officio* was enacted against *the Lollards*, by the Instigation of the Popish Clergy, by which all Hereticks convicted by the Ordinary were condemned without Mercy *to be burned in Sight of all the People*; and many were executed in Virtue of it.

Upon Queen *Mary's* coming to the Crown, all *the sanguinary penal Laws* against Hereticks were revived, and in the Space of five Years and four Months there were burnt and roasted, for their Religion, five Bishops, one and twenty Divines, eight Gentlemen, eighty-four Artificers, one hundred Husbandmen, Servants, and Labourers, twenty-six Wives, twenty Widows, nine Virgins, two Boys, and two Infants. Sixty-four more were persecuted on the same Account; of which seven were whipped, sixteen perished in Jail, and twelve were buried in Dunghills. Others affirm, that in the two first Years of the Persecution, which began in 1555, eight hundred were put to death.

In the next Reign, when the *Spaniards* invaded Queen *Elizabeth*, by the Instigation of Pope *Innocent VIII.* as King *Philip* himself alledged, with their Invincible Armada, what kind of Tragedy they intended to act amongst us, we learn from the Answers

of

of Don Pedro, one of their principal Captains, taken by Sir Francis Drake; who being asked, what was the Intent of their invading us, stoutly answered the Lords who examined him: *What, but to subdue the Nation and root it out?* And what meant you then, said the Lords, to do with the Catholicks? *To send them good Men,* says he, *directly to Heaven, as all you Hereticks to Hell.* Yea, said the Lords, What meant you to do with the Whips of Cord and Wire, whereof they had great Store in their Ships? *To whip,* said he, *you Hereticks to death.* What would you have done, said the Lords, with their young Children? *They,* said he, *who were above seven Years old, should have gone the Way their Fathers went, the rest should have lived in perpetual Bondage, branded in the Forehead with the Letter L for Lutheran.* Besides this, the Lords of Spain, that were in the Navy, had divided amongst themselves all the Noblemens Houses in England by Name, quartered the whole Kingdom amongst one another, and had determined on sundry Manners of cruel Deaths, both for the Nobility and the rest of the People. *The Ladies, Women and Maidens, were destined to all Villainy,* and the rich Merchants Houses in London were put into a Register by their very Names, and assigned to the Companies of the Squadrons of their Navy, for their Spoil. This Examination was delivered by the Lord Treasurer *Burleigh* to the Earl of *Leicester*, when the Queen was in her Camp, guarded by her Army.

Account of
the Spanish
Invasion,
published
An. 1739.
p. 20.

In the next Reign was brought to light, that truly hellish Design of the Gun-Powder-Plot, intended to destroy, by a sudden Blow, King, Lords, and Commons at once, in order to introduce and re-establish Popery. *Garnet, Tesmond, and Gerrard*, three Popish Priests, being consulted whether it was lawful to execute the Design, *approved of it as just,* since it was against excommunicated Hereticks. And the Jesuits have honoured *Garnet* and *Oldcorn*, two Jesuits, who were hanged for this Treason, with the Titles of Saints and Martyrs.

Great-Britain's Memorial,

The Tragedy acted in *Ireland* by the *Irish* Papists on the Protestants, in the Reign of *King Charles I.* was one of the bloodiest that was ever contrived and executed, and shews with what an *infernal Spirit* Popery animates those, who are under the Power of it. *October 23d, 1641*, a Day dedicated to *St. Ignatius*, this Massacre began; when forty or fifty thousand *English* Protestants were murdered, before they suspected themselves to be in danger, or could provide for their Defence; and in all one hundred and forty thousand were destroy'd by innumerable Barbarities, and put to death *in cold Blood*, by these inhuman Popish Butchers of Mankind.

2. In *France* we have many Instances of the like sanguinary Temper of Popery, and of the Cruelties that have been exercised merely on Account of Religion. In the County of *Tholouse*, the *Albigenses*, who had separated from the Church of *Rome*, were very numerous. The Pope sent his Legate to make Inquisition against them, and wrote to *Philip the French King* to use all his Force to suppress them, and promised Remission of all Sins to whosoever would take up Arms against them and destroy them. *Raymond Earl of Tholouse* was excommunicated by the Pope, and his Country given to whosoever could seize it. A Crusade or Army of Cross-Bearers was raised, who attacked the Hereticks, took their Cities, filled all Places with Slaughter and Blood, and burnt many whom they took Captives. In 1209 *Biterre* was taken by them, and all the Inhabitants, without Regard to Age or Sex, cruelly put to the Sword, and the City itself burnt to the Ground. And though there were some good Catholics in it, the Abbot of *Cisteaux* cried out: *Sley them all. for the Lord knows who are his.* On which the Soldiers slew them all without Mercy. *Carcaffene* also was destroyed; and *Earl Montfort*, who was made Governour of the Country, took several Cities, and put to death the captive Hereticks by the most horrible Punishments. Within two or three Months Space, one *Robert*, an apostate *Albigensis*, caused fifty Persons, without Distinction of Sex,

Bzw. An.
1204. §. 22.

Id. An. 1209.
§. 1.

Raynald,
An. 1209.
§. 22.
Id. §. 23, 24.

against the Pretender and Popery.

L7.

Sex, to be buried alive or burnt. At *Paris* nine N. An. 1210. Hereticks were had into a Field, and burnt in the Presence of the King. After this the Cross-Bearers seized on *Alby*, where they put great Numbers to death. They took *La Vaur* by force, and burnt many of the People. They hanged *Aymerick*, a Nobleman, Governor of the City, beheaded eighty of lesser Degree, Bzv. An. 1211. §. 9. and threw *Girarda*, *Aymerick's* Sister, into a Pit, and covered her with Stones. Then they conquered *Carcum*, where they murdered sixty Men. They seized on *Pulcra Vallis*, a large City, burnt in it 400 Hereticks, and hanged fifty more. At *Castres de Termis* they put *Raymond* Lord of the Place into Jail, where he died, and burnt in one large Fire, his Wife, Sister, and maiden Daughter, with some other maiden Ladies, whom they could not persuade by Promises or Threats to embrace the *Roman* Faith.

It would be endless to mention the particular Numbers burnt, and otherwise destroyed at *Paris*, and other Cities and Towns in *France*, for embracing the *Reformation* begun by *Luther*. One Instance shall suffice for all. In 1534, *Francis I.* ordered an Inquisition to be made at *Paris* against the *Lutherans*, some of which were discovered by Informers, others apprehended on Suspicion, and put to the Torture, and both Sorts burnt after a very barbarous Manner: For being tied to a Pulley they were drawn up a great Height, then let down into the Fire, presently after snatched up again, and at last, the Executioner cutting the Rope, dropped into the Flames and consumed. Those who were thought to be more learned than the rest had their Tongues cut out, and were then brought to the Stake and burnt. Steidan's Hist. Reform. Lib. 9. p. 175.

The *Parisian Massacre* was carried on with such a detestible Perfidy, and executed with such a bloody Cruelty, as would surpass all Belief, were it not attested with the most undeniable Evidence. In the Year 1572, in the Reign of *Charles IX.* many of the principal Protestants were invited to *Paris*, under a solemn Oath of Safety, upon Occasion of the Marriage of the King of *Navarre* with the *French King's* Sister, Thuan. Hist. Lib. 52.

vix.

Great-Britain's Memorial,

viz. the King of *Navarre's* Mother, *Coligni* Admiral of *France*, with other Nobles. The Queen Dowager of *Navarre*, a zealous Protestant, was poison'd by a pair of Gloves before the Marriage was solemnized; and on the 24th of *August*, 1572, being *Bartholomew's Day*, about Day-break, upon the Toll of the Bell of the Church of *St. Germain*, the Butchery began. The Admiral was basely murdered in his own House, dressed only in his Night-gown, and then thrown down into the Court out of his Window, to gratify the Malice of the *Duke of Guise*, and his Head cut off and sent to the *French* King and his Queen Mother, and his Body, after a thousand Indignities offered to it, hung up by the Feet on a Gibbet. After this the Murtherers ravaged the whole City of *Paris*, and butchered in three Days above ten thousand Lords, Gentlemen, Presidents, Counsellors, Advocates, Lawyers, Scholars, Physicians, Merchants, Tradesmen, and others. An horrible Scene of Things, says *Thuanus*, when the very Streets and Passages resounded with the Noise of those that met together for Murther and Plunder, the Groans of those who were dying, and the Shrieks of such as were just going to be butcher'd, were every where heard, the Bodies of the Slain thrown out of the Windows, the Courts and Chambers of the Houses filled with them, the dead Bodies of others dragged thro' miry Streets, the Blood running down the Channels of them in such Plenty, that Torrents of Blood seemed to empty themselves into the neighbouring River; and in a Word, an innumerable Multitude of Men, Women with Child, Maidens and Children, were all involved in one common Destruction, and the Gates and Entrances of the King's Palace all besmear'd with their Blood.

From the City of *Paris* the Massacre spread almost throughout the whole Kingdom. In the City of *Meaux* they threw above two hundred into Jail, and after they had killed and ravished a great Number of Women, and plunder'd the Houses of the Protestants, they executed their Fury on those they had imprison'd, and calling them out one by one, they were killed, as

Thuanus

Thuanus expresses it, like Sheep by Butchers in a Market, and their Bodies flung partly into Ditches, and partly into the River *Marne*. In *Orleans* they murdered above 500 Men, Women, and Children, and enriched themselves with their Spoil. The same Cruelties were practised at *Angers*, *Troyes*, *Bourges*, *La Charite*, and especially at *Lyons*; where they inhumanly destroy'd above 800 Protestants, Children hanging on their Parents Necks, Parents embracing their Children; putting Ropes about the Necks of some, dragging them through the Streets, and throwing them half dead into the River. It would be endless to mention the Butcheries made at *Valence*, *Romaine*, *Thoulouse*, and *Rouen*, where above 500 Persons without Regard to Sex or Age were destroy'd, and their Garments full of Blood given to the Poor. I shall only add, that according to *Thuanus* above 30,000 Protestants were destroy'd in this Massacre, or as others with greater Probability affirm, above 100,000. *Thuanus* himself calls this a most detestable Villainy, and in Abhorrence of *St. Bartholomew's Day*, used to repeat those Verses of *P. Statius*, *Silv.* 5. 2. v. 88, &c.

*Hist. l. 53.
§. 1.*

*Excidat illa dies ævo, ne postera credant
Secula. Nos certe taceamus, et obruta multa
Nocte tægi propriæ patiamur crimina gentis.*

In the Words of *Job*, iii. 3, &c. *Let that Day perish, and let it not be joined unto the Days of the Year. Let Darknests and the Shadow of Death stain it, let a Cloud dwell upon it, let it look for Light and have none, neither let it see the Dawning of the Day.* And yet, as though this had been the most heroick Transaction, and could have procured immortal Glory to the Authors of it, Medals were struck at *Paris* in Honour of it, on the Face of which was the King sitting on a Throne with this Inscription, *Virtus in Rebelles, Virtue against Rebels*, and on the Reverse, *Pietas excitavit Justitiam. Piety hath roused up Justice.*

But how was the News of this Butchery received at *Rome*, that faithful City, that Holy Mother of Churches?

Great-Britain's Memorial,

Churches? How did *the Vicar of Christ*, the Successor of *Peter*, and *Father of the Christian World*, relish it? *Lib. 53. §. 4.* Let *Thuanus* tell the Story. When the News, says he, came to *Rome*, it was wonderful to see how they exulted for Joy. For on the 6th of *September*, when the Letters of the Pope's Legate were read in the Assembly of the Cardinals, by which he assured the Pope, that all was transacted by the express Will and Command of the King, it was presently decreed, that the Pope should march with his Cardinals to the Church of *St. Mark*, and in the most solemn Manner give Thanks to God, for so great a Blessing conferred on the See of *Rome*, and the Christian World; and that, on the Monday after, solemn Mass should be celebrated in the Church of *Minerva*, at which the Pope, *Gregory XIII.* and Cardinals were present; and that a Jubilee should be published throughout the whole Christian World, and the Cause of it declared to be, to return Thanks to God, for the Extirpation of the Enemies of the Truth and Church in *France*. In the Evening the Canon of *St. Angelo* were fired, to testify the publick Joy, the whole City illuminated with Bonfires, and no one Sign of Rejoicing omitted that was usually made for the greatest Victories obtained in Favour of the *Roman Church*.

See here, Christian and Protestant Reader, the true Portraiture of the *Roman Church*! See here the genuine Image of the *Roman Pontiff*! He rejoices and solemnly thanks God for a Massacre, that all *Europe* heard of with Horror and Indignation! He declares this enormous Perfidy and Cruelty was a Blessing conferred on the *Roman See*, and the Butchery of above One Hundred Thousand Persons of all Sexes and Ages in cool Blood, and the Plunder of their Houses, was a Benefit to the Christian World; and thus sanctifies a Deed as highly meritorious, which no one, that hath any thing of Humanity, Honour, Compassion, Virtue, or Piety, can read without Trembling and Horror.

Nor hath the Spirit of *French* Popish Cruelty abated any thing of its Rigour in later Ages. In *October*, 1685, *Lewis XIV.* repealed the Edict of *Nantes*, made by

by his Predecessor *Henry IV.* for allowing the Protestants the free Liberty of their Religion in 1598, and declared by him to be irrevocable; and which both *Lewis XIII.* and *XIV.* had themselves ratified. And though *Lewis XIV.* owed his Crown, and owned that he owed his Crown to his Protestant Subjects, yet ungratefully he forced 150,000 of them out of his Kingdom, dragoon'd others into Popery (a particular Account of which you will have at the End of this Treatise) sent others who refused to comply, for Slaves, chained them in his Gallies, took their Children from them to be educated in Monasteries, shut up others that were come to Age in them in perpetual Imprisonment, and spared no Violence to oppress and destroy them. And the present *Lewis XV.* is under the Influence of the same bloody Counsels, having hanged several of the Protestant Ministers, and fined, dragoon'd, imprisoned, and otherwise cruelly treated many of those unhappy People.

Letter to the Elect. of Branden. Sep. 6, 1666.

3. The *Vaudois*, partly subject to *France*, partly to the Dukes of *Savoy*, felt also the Effects of Popish Cruelty. In 1546, *Meynier* put himself at the Head of the *French* Troops in *Provence*, and destroyed above 3000 of those Protestants. In 1686 the Duke of *Savoy* published an Edict against them, dated *Jan. 31*, by which he prohibited them, for the future, from all farther Exercise of their Religion, and from holding any Assemblies in any Place for that Purpose, upon any Pretext whatsoever, under Pain of their Lives, and Confiscation of their Goods; ordered all their Churches to be rased to the Ground, all their Ministers and Schoolmasters to depart his Territories upon Pain of Death, the Children of the Protestants to be brought up by Popish Schoolmasters, and when born, to be baptized by Popish Priests, and their Fathers and Mothers to bring them to their Churches for this Purpose, under Pain of being sent, their Fathers five Years to the Gallies, and their Mothers of being whipped. And as to all foreign Protestants that had settled amongst them, he obliged them to depart, within a Fortnight after the Publication of this Edict, out of his

Hist. of the Negot. of the Protest. Cantons of Savit. to the Duke of Sav. 1690.

Ter-

Great-Britain's Memorial,

Territories, under the same Penalty of Death, and Confiscation of their Effects. The Duke took care to execute this bloody Edict, and went in Person with his Army, the Pope's Ambassador being with him, and surpris'd those poor People, before they could assemble for their own Security, and killed and took above 12000 of them; so that a few only escaped to the Mountains.

- Seckendorf de* 4. In Germany, the Protestants were oppress'd and
Lutheran. harrass'd by innumerable Severities, under the Influence
p. 38. § 14. of the Popes and Roman Clergy. Soon after *Luther*
 appeared against the Church of *Rome*, the Emperor
Charles V., by the Pope's Instigation, published May
 26, 1521, an Edict at *Worms*, by which he proscribed
Luther, and all his Accomplices and Protectors, charge-
Id. p. 240. ing and commanding all People to seize and apprehend
§ 139. him, and bring him to condign Punishment, as an ob-
 durate Heretick; declaring all who should transgress
 this Edict as guilty of High-Treason. The bloody
Id. p. 127. Edict at *Spires*, by which the Papists made it unlawful
§ 14. for any to change their Religion, or embrace *Lutheran-*
ism, proscribed the *Sacramentarians* out of the Empire,
 and ordered the Anabaptists to be punished with Death,
 being solemnly protest'd against, Anno 1529, by the
 Elector of *Saxony*, and other Princes of the Empire,
Sleidan. Hist. gave Rise to the Name of *Protestants*. At length,
Reformat. Anno 1546, the same Emperor, having entred into a
p. 381. League with Pope *Paul III.* in which 'twas expressly
 stipulated, that the Emperor should, by Force and
 Arms, compell the Protestants to embrace the ancient
Id. p. 389. Religion, and submit to the Holy See, declared War
 against the Protestant Princes, and proscribed and out-
 law'd the Elector of *Saxony*, and the Landgrave of
Hesse, and involved Germany in all the Calamities of a
 Civil War; being assisted by the Troops of the Pope
Id. p. 395. himself, whose Brother *Alexander Farnese*, upon his
 Departure out of *Italy* with those Forces, said: *That*
he would make such a Slaughter in Germany, that his
Horse might swim in the Lutherans Blood.

In the Course of this religious War the Cities of the
 Protestants were many of them taken and plundered,
 innu-

innumerable People destroyed, and at length the Elector of *Saxony* taken Prisoner, and condemned to death; *Id.* 427, 428. and forced to renounce the *Electoral Dignity* both for himself and Children, and consent to the Confiscation of all his Goods and Chattels, and to be a Prisoner for *Id.* p. 430. the future, in order to redeem his Life. The Landgrave of *Hesse* was also forced to surrender his Person and Territories into the Emperor's Hands, condemned to an exorbitant Fine, and kept Prisoner contrary to *Id.* p. 433. the Articles of his Surrender, and the safe Conduct that was granted him. After this, *Anno* 1550, he *Id.* p. 497. published the most cruel Decree against all the *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*, giving them up to the Fury of the Inquisitors, and ordering them to be destroyed; the Men by the Sword, the Women by being buried alive if they forsook their Error; if not, by being burnt; in Consequence of which, great Cruelties were every where used towards the Protestants, wherever the Popish Power and Influence could prevail. It would fill a Volume to give a particular Account of the several Persons burnt and otherwise destroyed for embracing the Protestant Religion.

5. The *Low-Countries* also felt in a dreadful Manner the Effects of Popish Cruelty and Fury. In 1529 a severe Placard was published at *Brussels* against *Lutheran-Brands. Hist. Reform. v. 1.* *ism*, whereby all who had in their Custody any prohibited Books, which were forbidden by former *Id.* p. 57. Placards to be kept, were condemned to death, without Pardon or Reprieve. In 1531 another Edict appeared *Id.* p. 59. against them, by which 'twas ordained, that no one from thence forwards should presume to write or print, or cause to be written or printed, any new Book upon any Subject whatsoever, without License, on Pain of being publickly whipped on a Scaffold, and marked with a red-hot Iron, or having an Eye put out, or a Hand cut off, at the Direction of the Judge, who was to see the Sentence executed without Delay or Mercy. In Consequence of these and other Edicts many were burnt to death, and particularly at *Limburg* an whole *Id.* p. 60. Family were extinguished; the Father and Mother, their two Daughters and their Husbands being burnt at one Stake. At *Louvain* two Women were buried alive;

- Id. p. 80.* alive; at *Doway* two others destroyed in a Pit; at *Bois le Duc* two Men and three Women massacred; in *Holland* some Women just delivered of their Children, others big with Child and near their Time, were either burnt or drowned; at *Rotterdam* a whole Assembly were almost destroyed; all the Men they could apprehend, beheaded, and all the Women thrown into a Boat, thrust under the Ice, and drowned; at *Mons* a poor Woman was laid alive in a Coffin, and stamp'd upon by the Hangman till she burst; all of them for their Religion. In a word, above 50,000 Persons were destroyed by Fire, Sword, and other Methods of Cruelty, by the severe Edicts of the Emperor *Charles V.* alone; and his Son *Philip* renewed all his Father's Placards against Heresy, and render'd them perpetual, which revived the Spirit of Persecution, to the Destruction of innumerable People.

Heideggeri

Hist. Papat.
§ 301 & seq.

6. The Protestants in *Hungary*, both *Lutheran* and *Reformed*, have also had a large Share in the Cruelties practised by the *Romish* Clergy and Church. In the Year 1670, the *Austrian* Army entering *Hungary*, to suppress the Commotions raised by Prince *Ragotzy* and his Adherents; the Archbishops, Bishops, and Jesuits, employed those Troops against the Protestants, and by their Means seized on their Churches, expelled their Ministers, imprisoned many, and murdered others; hanging some at the Gates of the Churches, burning and beheading others, destroying their Cities, and almost levelling them with the Ground.

But the greatest Fury of the Storm fell upon their Ministers; those of them whom they could neither move by Terrors nor Promises, were fetter'd and thrown into Jails in the several Fortresses of the Kingdom; the pious Archbishop of *Gran* wishing the Devil might tear his Soul in Pieces, if after this even their promising to change their Religion should save them. Others of them experienced the peculiar Compassion of this same good Archbishop, who, tho' above 80 Years old, used to pound with Hammers in his Hand his Prisoners in so soft and human a Manner, that he dis-jointed their Limbs, and entirely took away the Use of them. Twenty of them, bound in *Turkish* Fetters, were

were thrust into a *Jail-bog*, that was full of *Rats*, *Frogs*, *Toads*, and *Serpents*, and that had not been emptied for 50 Years; on the Excrements of which they cast their Bread, and forced them to take it from thence all daubed, and in that execrable Condition to eat it. Here loaded with Iron Collars and heavy Chains, they lay upon their Backs, and were forced to continue in this *horrible Stench* and Posture thirty Days. After this they brought them out bound, and exposed them to the Insults and Scorn of the vilest Wretches, the Monks at the same Time tempting them to Apostacy, to prevent their farther Punishment. Ten of them were quite subdued by their Miseries, and yielded to change their Religion. Of the others who continued constant, two died, and were buried by the Hands of their Fellow-sufferers. The remaining eight were thrust again into their former Jakes, and with such Cruelty, as that one of them, who was then *nigh unto Death*, was thrown, by the Hands of those *Barbarians* who guarded them, with such Fury down the broken Rails and Stones of the Steps, that *Pieces of his Skin and Flesh* hung upon the Stones which were wetted with his Blood; after which he soon died, and his Body was left *unburied*. The others, instead of their former usual Bread, had a worse Sort, made of Bran and Millet, so hard, that for want of *Water* they were forced to soften it with their own *Urine* before they could eat it. In this State of Darkness and Misery they remained eighty Days, during which Time their Bodies were so corrupted, that they could scarce speak, or understand one another when they spoke. Blood and Water ran in large Plenty from their Mouths, which they were no longer able to shut, so that they were incapable of eating or drinking. Their Gums and Jaws all grew rotten, they spit out their Teeth with their Spittle, without perceiving it, and their Cheek Bones and Tongues were almost consumed with the corrupted Humours. Whilst they were thus buried in Filth, loaded with Chains, and rolling in their own Blood, Spittle and Dung, unable to turn on either Side, or to lift up their Heads, and continually expecting the Hour of Death, they received the News of their Deliverance, by the

Great-Britain's Memorial,

Intercession of the Ambassador of *the States General*, May 11th, 1676. One of them died May 24, the other four recovered by the Care of two Popish Physicians; *John Nonnus* of *Ancona*, and *Francis Rinaldi*, who gave it under their Hands, and confirmed it by their Oaths, that *they were so wasted and weaken'd by the salt and acrid Humours descending from their Heads in that execrable Jail, and were so full of Ulcers in their Mouths, Palates, Tongues and Jaws at the Time of their Deliverance, that they believed them much more likely to die than recover.* These four carried the Marks of their Sufferings with them into their Banishment, whom, says my Author, I saw, and whose Scars I could not look on *without Horror.* Fellow Protestants and Countrymen, you will remember this is the tender Mercy of *modern Popery*, and cry out from the just Indignation of your Souls: *How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge the Blood of thy Saints and Martyrs on them that dwell on the Earth?*

7. In *Spain, Portugal, and Italy*, the Inquisition is in full Force, and ordained merely for the Extirpation of Heresy, *i. e.* every thing contrary to the Doctrine and Practices of the Church of *Rome*; in which they make use of the most dreadful and bloody Tortures to force Persons to confess, and burn them, without Regard to Age, Sex, or Condition. Once or oftner every Year they *now* celebrate what they call an *Auto de Fe*, when they carry their Prisoners in dreadful Procession, in the most publick Manner, to the Place of Execution, often roast them to death in lingering Fires, making them feel the most enraged and exquisite Tortures, and all this they tell them as a Prelude to the eternal Damnation and Flames of Hell.

The Reflections that naturally follow from this Account, are these:

1. That as the Canons and Decrees of the Popes are held to be as sacred as those of the inspired Apostles themselves, and are to be observed without Contradiction, though they prove the eternal Damnation of many; and as the Church of *Rome* is declared to be the Mother of the Faith: So every Departure from and Opposition to these Canons and her Decisions, is in her Judgment unquestionable Heresy. 2. That

2. That all Protestants, without Exception, who separate from the Church of *Rome*, protest against her tyrannical Impositions, and refuse Obedience to her, are, in her Account, guilty of Heresy.

3. That as guilty of Heresy, we are by her judicial Sentence put under *the greater Excommunication*, i. e. not only deprived of all divine Services, but separated from Christ, cut off from the Body of the Faithful, and delivered over to be punished eternally with the Devil and his Angels.

4. That our excellent King, our Royal Family, all our Protestant Nobility, all our Bishops and Clergy, are not only excommunicated, but as worse Offenders ^{7. Decret.} ^{l. 5. Tit. 3.} ^{c. 1.} than others, and as destroying those committed to their Government and Care, are *ipso facto* deprived of all their Power, Dignities, Titles, and Offices, condemned to be burnt as *Relapses* by the secular Arm, and even in case they should abjure their Heresy, have nothing to expect but to be thrust into perpetual Imprisonment, there to live on the Bread and Water of Affliction.

5. That 'tis no Sin, by the Popish Canon Law, to kill Hereticks, or rather highly meritorious, as 'tis for the Exaltation of the Catholick Faith and Church.

6. That Hereticks are to be exterminated, by the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome*, not only by Form of Law, and by the secular Power; but by Perfidy, Assassinations, Massacres in cold Blood, Midnight Murthers, and every Kind of Treachery and Violence; and that all such Villainies are Blessings conferred on the See of *Rome*, to be celebrated with solemn Thanksgivings to God, and to be triumphed in as the most glorious Victories.

7. That the Church of *Rome* openly encourages and sanctifies the most execrable Perjuries, Breach of Faith, and Falshood to the most solemn Promises; decreeing, that no Oaths or Promises, or Faith, are to be kept with Hereticks.

8. That as Hereticks, all our Lands, Moneys, Estates, Goods and Chattels, are absolutely forfeited, and that 'tis lawful, for all that can, to seize, rob, plunder, burn and destroy, every thing without Exception, that belongs to us.

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9. That all these Laws of the Papists, that abandon and condemn us to this dreadful Destruction, are now in full Vigour, and absolutely unrepealed, and declared by a perpetual Decree to be irrevocable.

10. That the Spirit of Popery is a false, perfidious, bloody, merciless, implacable, unrelenting one; that extinguishes all Charity, that steels the Hearts of Men against all Sentiments of Compassion and Mercy, and destroys even Humanity itself; is absolutely inconsistent with the Rights and Safety of Government, and with the Liberties, Peace and Happiness of civil Society.

11. That Popery is a false, accursed, devilish Religion, destructive of the Law of Nature, and irreconcilable with all just Sentiments of the moral Perfections of God; directly contrary to the Spirit of Christianity, the Characteristick of which is *Charity*, and which inspires with *that Wisdom which is pure, peaceable, gentle, and easy to be intreated*; which, by killing the Bodies of Men, and sending their Souls professedly, and *with declared Purpose*, to Hell and the Devil, defeats the great Intention of Christ's coming into the World, which was *not to destroy Mens Lives but to save them*, and redeem their Souls from the Wrath of God, and the Condemnation of the Life to come; and in which therefore it is impossible that any Man can be saved, who is possessed with that faithless, bloody, persecuting Disposition which it excites and encourages, and enters into those perfidious, merciless, wicked, and unnatural Practices which it sanctifies and recommends, for its own Propagation and Support.

12. That 'tis absolutely impossible, that any Popish Prince can give Security to a Protestant People, that he will preserve their Religion, Liberties or Lives; because he is bound, under Penalty of Excommunication, being burnt as an Heretick, or perpetual Imprisonment, and even eternal Damnation itself, to abolish their Religion, to extirpate their Liberties, and utterly to destroy them without absolute Reconciliation to the Church of Rome. And, finally,

13. That it must be the Height of Folly and Madness, and even an Infatuation from God for our manifold
Sins,

Sins, to permit the Pretender to his Majesty's Crown ever to settle amongst us, or reign over us; either by Conquest on his Part, or Invitation on ours; because he can be bound by no Oaths or Promises, Declarations or Assurances, ever so strong or repeated, that he may seem either willing to make himself, or we may force from him; for he hath a Dispensation to break them, and is absolutely obliged to it, and must keep no Faith with Hereticks. If God should permit him to come amongst us, he comes not only inflamed with Resentment for his long Banishment, and Exclusion from these Kingdoms, but heated with the Sanguinary Disposition of his Church, as an irreconcilable Enemy to our Religion and Laws, with an unalterable Resolution to extirpate and destroy them, and bring us back again under the Yoak of *Rome*, or to stain and drench these Lands with our Blood, if we refuse it.

If you bring him in, Fellow-Britons and Protestants, you open the Door to Swarms of *Italian*, *French*, and *Spanish* Locusts, Priests of every Tribe and Order; and with them to Assassinations, Massacres, Racks, Gibbets, Stakes, Murthers, Furies, Death, Hell and Damnation; Methods of Conversion these, sanctified by the *Roman* Church, and every where practised to this Day, where her Authority and Power prevail. Countrymen, remember these Things, and by the Love of God, for the Sake of Jesus, by your Regard to your Persons, and Estates, your Wives and Children, by your Concern for Liberty and the Church of *England*, by your Fidelity to your King, and your Compassion for your Country: In a word, by every thing that is valuable to you as Men, Christians, Protestants, Freemen and Britons, arise as one Man in Defence of your Prince, your Constitution, and your Church, and bravely hazard Life by defending them, rather than tamely and surely sacrifice them by yielding to the Pretender, and introducing with him a Religion whose tender Mercies are Cruelty: The Consideration of which made *Luther* say of it, what every Man that knows any thing of Christianity must agree with him in: *If you had no other Reason to go out of the Roman Church, this alone would suffice, that you see and hear,*

Great-Britain's Memorial,

*Seckend. Hist. hear, how, contrary to the Law of God, they shed innocent
Lutb. lib. 2. Blood. This single Circumstance shall, God willing,
p. 116. ever separate me from the Papacy. And if I was now
subject to it, and could blame nothing in any of their
Doctrines; yet for this Crime of Cruelty only, I would
fly from their Communion, as from A DEN OF THIEVES
AND DEVILS.*

*The Method of DRAGOONING the French Protestants,
after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, under
Lewis XIV. taken from a French Piece translated
Anno 1686.*

THE Troopers, Soldiers, and Dragoons went into the Protestants Houses, where they marred and defaced their Household-Stuff, broke their Looking-glasses, and other Utenfils and Ornaments, let their Wine run about their Cellars, and threw about their Corn and spoiled it. And as to those Things which they could not destroy in this Manner, such as Furniture of Beds, Hangings, Tapestry, Linnen, Wearing-Apparel, Plate, and Things of the like Nature, they carried them to the Market-Place, and sold them to the Jesuits, and other Roman Catholicks. By these Means the Protestants in *Montauban* alone were, in four or five Days, stripped of above a Million of Money. But this was not the worst.

They turned the Dining-Rooms of Gentlemen into Stables for their Horses, and used the Protestants, in Person, with the greatest Indignity and Cruelty. Sometimes the Soldiers took the Persons of the Houses where they quartered, and walked them up and down in a Room, tickling and tossing them like a Ball from one to another, without giving them the least Intermission, for three, sometimes for seven or eight Days and Nights together, without Meat, Drink or Sleep. And when they were wearied almost to death by these Means, they laid them on a Bed, continuing to tickle and torment them as before, and when they thought them somewhat recovered, made them rise, and walk about afresh, sometimes tickling, and other times lashing them with Rods to keep them from sleeping; sometimes

times throwing Basons of Water in their Faces, sometimes putting over their Heads Kettles turned up-side down, on which they made a continual Din, till these unhappy Creatures lost their Reason. This was the ordinary Method of Conversion practised by these *military Apostles of the Church of Rome*. And when one Party of these Tormentors were weary, they were relieved by another, who practised the same Violences, insomuch that many of the poor Protestants went distracted, and others became stupid and mopish, and remained so.

At *Negreplisse*, a Town near *Montauban*, they hung up *Isaac Favin*, a Protestant Citizen of that Place, by his Arm-pits, and tormented him an whole Night by pinching and tearing off his Flesh with Pinchers. They made a great Fire round a Boy of about ten Years old, who, with Hands and Eyes lift up to Heaven, cried out, *My God, help me*. And when they saw the Lad resolved to die rather than renounce his Religion, they snatched him from the Fire, just as he was on the Point of being burnt.

In several Places the Soldiers applied red-hot Irons to the Hands and Feet of Men, and the Breasts of Women. At *Nantes* they hung up several Women and Maids by their Feet, and others by their Arm-pits, and thus exposed them to publick View stark-naked. They bound Mothers that gave suck unto Posts, and let their sucking Infants lie languishing in their Sight, without letting them be suckled for several Days, but leaving them crying, mourning, gasping for Life, and dying for Thirst and Hunger. They took Children of four or five Years old, and when they had kept them so long, as that they were dying for Hunger, brought them to their Parents, and with horrible Imprecations and Oaths assured them, that except they would turn, they should see their Children die in their Presence. Some they bound before a great Fire, and being half roasted let them go. Amidst a thousand hideous Cries, and a thousand Blasphemies they hung Men and Women by the Hair, or by the Feet on the Roofs of Chambers, or Hooks of Chimnies, and soaked them with Whisps of wet Hay, Claude
Plaintes des
Protestants,
Sect. 3. p 45.
46, 47.
till

Great-Britain's Memorial,

till they could bear it no longer; and if, when they had taken them down, they would not change, they immediately hung them up again. They plucked off their Beards and the Hair of their Heads, till they made them quite bare. They tied them under the Arms with Ropes, and plunged them again and again into Wells, from whence they would not take them till they had made them promise to change their Religion. They bound them like Criminals, put them to the Torture, and with a Funnel filled them with Wine, till the Fumes of it took away their Reason, when they made them say they consented to be Catholics. They stript them naked, and after a thousand Indignities offered to them, stuck them with Pins from Head to Foot. They cut and slashed them with Penknives, and sometimes with red-hot Pinchers took hold of them by the Nose, and dragged them about the Rooms till they made them promise to become Catholics, or till the Cries of these miserable Wretches, calling on God for Help, forced them to let them go. They beat them with Staves, and thus bruised and broken, dragged them to Church, where their forced Presence was taken for an Abjuration. If they found any that were ill, Men or Women, confined to their Beds by violent and burning Fevers, they got together a Number of Drums and beat an Alarm on them round their Beds, without Intermission, till they had made them give their Words to change. In some Places they tied Fathers and Husbands to their Bed-posts, and before their Eyes forced their Daughters and Wives with Impunity. They pluck'd off the Nails from the Fingers and Toes of some, and put them to the most exquisite Torture. They blew up Men and Women with Bellows till they burst them. If any to escape these Barbarities endeavoured to save themselves by Flight, they pursued them into the Fields and Woods, where they shot at them like wild Beasts, and prohibited them from departing the Kingdom (a Cruel never practised by *Nero* or *Dioclesian*) upon Pain of Confiscation of Effects, the Gallies, the Lash, and perpetual Imprisonment; insomuch that the Prisons of the

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Sea-Port Towns were crammed with Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, who endeavoured to save themselves by Flight from their dreadful Persecution. With these Scenes of Desolation and Horror, the Popish Clergy feasted their Eyes, and made only a Matter of Laughter and Sport of them. And though my Heart ake, whilst I am relating these Barbarities, yet for a perpetual Memorial of the infernal Cruelty practised by these Monsters, I beg the Reader's Patience to lay before him two other Instances, which, if he hath an Heart like mine, he will not be able to read, without watering these Sheets with his Tears.

The first is of a young Woman, who being brought before the Council, upon refusing to abjure her Religion, was ordered to Prison. There they shaved her Head, singed off the Hair from *other Parts* of her Body, and having stripped her stark naked, led her through the Streets of the City, where many a Blow was given her, and Stone flung at her. Then they set her up to the Neck in a Tub full of Water, where after she had been for a while, they took her out, and put on her a Shift dipt in Wine, which as it dried, and stuck to her sore and bruised Body, they snatched off again, and then had another ready dipt in Wine to clap on her. This they repeated six times, hereby making her Body exceeding raw and sore. When all these Cruelties could not shake her Constancy, they fastened her by her Feet to a kind of Gibbet, and let her hang in that Posture with her Head downward till she expired.

The other is of a Man, in whose House were quartered some of these Missionary Dragoons. One Day, having drank plentifully of Wine, and broken their Glasses at every Health, they filled the Floor of the Room where they were drinking with the Fragments, and by often walking over them, and treading on them, reduced them to smaller Pieces. On this, in the Insolence of their Mirth, they resolved on a Dance, and told their Protestant Host, that he must be one of their Company, but withal, that he must dance quite barefoot, to move more nimbly. And thus barefoot, they forced him to dance upon
the

Great-Britain's Memorial, &c.

the sharp Points of Glafs. . And when they had kept him thus dancing as long as he was able to stand, they laid him on a Bed, and after some time, that he might come to himself, stript him stark naked, and rolled his Body from one End of the Room to the other, ~~all~~ his Skin was stuck full of the Fragments of Glafs.

Then they laid him on his Bed, and sent for a Chirurgeon to cut out the Pieces of Glafs from his Body, which put him to the most exquisite and horrible Pains.

These, Fellow Protestants, were the Methods used by *the most Christian King's Apostolick Dragoons*, to convert his heretical Subjects to the *Roman Catholick Faith*! These, and many other of the like Nature, were the Torments to which *Lewis XIV.* delivered them over, to bring them to his own Church! And as Popery is unchangeably the same, these are the Tortures prepared for you, if ever that Religion should be permitted to become settled amongst you. And as the Attempt is now openly made to introduce it; Awake, arise, arm yourselves, *Britons*; in Defence of your Protestant King, his Family, your Religion, and your Liberties. Your Souls, your Bodies, your Estates, your Wives and Children, all demand your immediate Care. *Scotland* is almost subdued by Popish Rebels, *France* is meditating a strong Invasion on your Coasts, and hath actually begun the Embarkation of her Troops. *Spanish* Rods and Whips are preparing to scourge you. *The Hell-hounds of Rome* are just ready to seize and worry you. Seize the present Moment, before the dreadful Destruction overwhelms you, in order to prevent it. Let every Heart and Hand unite. The Ruin that threatens you is universal. The Toil you are called to, is great but glorious. Better die in Defence of our Country, than sit down ingloriously under the heavy Chains of Popish Tyranny. Strengthen yourselves therefore, and be of good Courage, and behave valiantly for your People, for your King, and for the Cities of your God; and may he who is the great Disposer of Victory, and holds the Fates of Nations in his Hand, crown you with Success, and make you triumph over all your Enemies.

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